

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1839.

WHAT WILL FOLKS SAY?

No matter what folks will say. Is it right? That's the question, and none but a slave to the tyrant fashion, would ask any other. And yet how many thousands there are who ask—let what will be the object in view, let what will be the importance or necessity of the case—*what will folks say?* and govern their actions by the probable answer, rather than by any thing that indicates principle or a regard for the immutable and eternal principles of truth and rectitude.

In the every day occurrences of social life this course of procedure is very common; and we should be glad if it were confined to that class of operations, but we see and here it very often in Agricultural proceedings.

The dread of being laughed at—the great fear of being and doing a little different from other people, has prevented many a farmer from adopting improvements which his good sense approved and which he secretly desired to practice. There are always those in every community who had rather ridicule and sneer at any thing a little out of course—who had rather discourage than encourage any project which may benefit society, who had rather society should go backward until it reaches the "bow arrow" age than raise a finger to assist or say a word to cheer on a new undertaking. And strange, as it may seem, the bump of Love of Approbation is so large and strong in many that they quail before the ridicule and scoffs of such men. What will folks say forsooth? No matter what they say. Be convinced first in your own mind that your project is based on the right principles whether of morality or philosophy. Be sure that you are actuated by the right motives—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead" regardless of the jeers and the laugh and the taunts of the idle—the thoughtless, the proud or the scornful. A little decision—a little self dependence will carry you through. If you succeed you will have the consciousness of having done one good thing—If you fail you will also have the consciousness of proving the fallacy of the principles followed, or of ascertaining why you have failed, and will be able to point out to others by your experience—a better course.

We once knew a man some years ago, who didn't dare give forty dollars for a merino buck because his neighbors would laugh at him, and we knew another who ran the risk of being laughed at and gave two hundred dollars for one and soon had a flock of fine woolled sheep, long before the other had screwed his courage up to run the risk of being *laughed at*. This is but one of the many instances we could mention where people have suffered from their fear of what might be called public opinion, even when their common sense told them better.

HORSE BLEEDING TO DEATH AT THE NOSE.

We understand that Mr Otis Foster recently lost a good horse by bleeding at the nose. He was found in the pasture bleeding and soon died. On examination no injury could be discovered. What could be the cause?

MULBERRY FEVER.

The *Morus Multicaulis* fever will probably have another run next spring as most of the cuttings planted this year failed to grow. This is attributed by some to dry weather and by some to wet weather. In all probability it was owing in the first place, to their being cut before they had fully grown or matured and in the next place to the many and long journeys which they had taken during the winter and spring. A Journal of some of the thousand and one bundles of twigs which were hawked about from Dan to Beersheba would be a curiosity. Why will not some one in the trade write one?

WIND AND RAIN. We were visited last week with a severe storm of wind and rain. It commenced raining on Friday evening, with the wind N E. before morning it increased to quite a gale. The corn, and what grain was standing was laid flat.—Some trees were blown down and apples beaten from the trees—It cleared away cold on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday morning we saw a very little frost in low places but no damage was done by it. Since then we have had it very warm and pleasant.

THE MAINE FARMER.

Our readers will perceive that a change has taken place in the firm which heretofore published the Farmer. MR. SEAVEY, who was formerly one of the proprietors and associate Editor, has been elected Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Scientific Farming in Emory and Henry College, Glade Springs, Washington Co. Virginia, and accepted that trust. We should be doing injustice to our feelings, did we not express our regret in parting with so able a coadjutor. During the time that we have been connected with him, first as one of the Publishers, and subsequently as joint Editor, there has not been a single occurrence to mar the harmony and good feeling existing between us, and we most cordially award him the tribute due to his industry, zeal, and correct business deportment, in every thing with which we have been acquainted. We are loth to part with him, but as he goes into a field where there will be a wider scope for his talents, and a more ample range for usefulness, we bid him God speed. We trust that our readers will occasionally hear from him through our columns, as in the station he is about to occupy he will daily gather a fund of experience which cannot fail to be of use to the practical agriculturist.

As it regards the Farmer, we shall endeavor to conduct it as heretofore—devoted exclusively to Agriculture, the Arts, and General Intelligence. The Legal department which was projected and so satisfactorily sustained by Mr Seavey, will hereafter be under the charge of a person every way competent to the task.

ESCAPING THE WEEVIL AND RUST IN WHEAT.—We would refer our readers to the communication of Elijah Wood, respecting his crop of wheat. It seems that this veteran Agriculturist has steered his bark between the Scylla and Charybdis which has endangered those who have embarked largely in wheat raising in this State.

The trouble has been, if they sowed early the grain worm was down upon them and destroyed their crop. If they sowed late the rust struck the leaves and the stalks and *pinched* the kernels to death.

If there is actually a variety of wheat among us that rust, or blast, or mildew will not touch, let us know it.

We see that a Mr Stonestreet has discovered a variety of winter wheat that is not liable to rust. (See No. 32 of the Maine Farmer.)

Now there is nothing more likely than that varieties of Spring wheat may possess the same properties. It would be well to observe closely and select all such varieties that are not liable to be so attacked, and to propagate them extensively.

SMALL BUSINESS.

We see by the last Age that some friend, "in the grass" is denouncing the Maine Farmer as a political concern. We know the source from which it came, and we also know the motives which prompted to its production. They are as such as even its authors would blush to have exposed.

The Maine Farmer has been nearly seven years in existence, and we challenge the Universe to find any thing in its columns of a party character. We hope our friends will not be alarmed by the insinuations of any one who does not dare sign his name to an accusation of the kind. The Editor of the Age, (whatever *tills* we may have had on another arena) has done us the justice to say that he sees nothing political in the Farmer itself.

The remarks in regard to what appeared in the Maine Farmer are entire misrepresentations, as any one may see by referring to the article written by Mr Seavey in No. 29. It is well known that Mr Seavey has ever been of the same political party as the friends of the Age, and we never considered him the worse for it—he never let his party spirit run away with his common sense. He does not hesitate to pronounce their assertions in regard to it, a *base, ungenerous and palpable misrepresentation*.

SQUASH BUGS.

MR. HOLMES :—You call for information about the striped gentry that destroy sometimes our squash, pumpkin, and cucumber plants. Well, Sir, they're "off" from this section of the country, I believe, or mostly so. I have not seen a solitary individual either this season or the last. Perhaps they have left the State, hoping to be more useful in another. May they succeed so well as to be content to stay there.

J. H. J.

Peru, Aug. 17, 1839.

MR. EDITOR :—In No. 25 of the current volume of the Farmer, I made some remarks on Government. So far as I intended, my views on the subject, I should have supposed were self-evident, had not some others doubted; nor is it certain that the ideas are not self-evident because some hold to a different sentiment.

In number 31 of the present volume, I find my views controverted. I am pleased to see this, as I desire to view all sides; but I should have been better pleased if the writer had not been so busy with other concerns and had quoted my remarks correctly. He makes me say that family government rests on the sword, powder, &c. No such thing was intended. I remarked that all governments rested on force. Force is a comprehensive word; sometimes the force of truth has an influence. I wish I had been rightly quoted. Family government generally needs only the force of truth and the rod, which Solomon seemed to suppose, if rightly used, was necessary in a family, not always to

give place to moral suasion. But Civil Government has to use force of a more powerful nature or effect, to put down riots, mobs, lynching, murders, stealing and other insubordination. So all good rulers have proceeded—they have erected jails and other prisons and various kinds of punishments have been by law named, to deter and confine the guilty of our race, but all this is unnecessary if the writer's views, in No. 31 are correct; he puts the safety of man from desperadoes on moral suasion, or lectures on the morality of society, rightly instructed; forgetting that Christ, his Apostles, and all good men, from the formation of man to the present time, or from our earliest history, have done their best in this—and what have they effected? Have they put an end to these mighty evils?

But, says the writer, man is a moral agent, and acts in the view of motives, &c. Moral agency consists in the liberty to follow the strongest inclinations, at the time of action; and we all know that a depraved being's strongest inclinations are to iniquity; but the writer says, inform them. Such is man that most of us are more ready to be informed into wrong than right measures, and more willing to follow the former than the latter course. Few read and can be made to act up to the instructions of those disposed to benefit them—for their strongest inclinations are to the contrary. "Birds of the feather flock together."

As a man is ever about an up-hill business when attempting to prove a self evident proposition, I will relate the following anecdote, as in a manner connected. Recently a father told his little son to hand him a knife he had let fall on the floor. The boy refused. The parent renewed his command; the little boy was still obstinate. The father then feelingly set before him the evil consequences of his course, and very properly tried every thing but the rod; the child appeared deaf to all he could say. The other children now looked on; and the father perceived that his family government must cease forever, unless the boy was made to obey. Having tried every other means, he showed his rod; the boy looked at it, but seemed not to care for it; his strongest inclination was yet to be disobedient. The father then applied the rod faithfully, as he knew this was the best course if he would not always be using it. The boy, in view of motives, says my temper would be abundantly gratified by still disobeying, but the very touching appeal of the rod has overcome it—and he at once picked up the knife and gave it to his father. The other members of the family perceived what they would have to submit to if they were disobedient to the commands of their parents. Thus family government is kept up, not by moral lectures, but by force.

The course of the boy shows in embryo the nature of man, and the parent took Christ's example when he took a thong of small cords, and drove vile characters from the Temple, only the parent used the rod, not stopping to make the thong. Christ well knew that moral lectures were not enough, for he had tried them, though they have their use, but the rod must be sometimes resorted to. What the writer in No. 31 says about making laws to deprive wicked men of life and liberty, has been so often discussed, that I will not again allude to the subject. W.

Original.

Messrs. Noyes & Robbins—I had made up my mind to discontinue the Farmer at the close of the present volume for the purpose of encouraging an Agricultural paper about to be printed in Hallowell, not because I was in any way dissatisfied with the Farmer, but to encourage a young man now out of business, who is about to publish one at that place. I have however lately seen an attack upon the Farmer in the last Age, the evident design of which is unjustly to prejudice the minds of people against the Farmer and injure its circulation, and shall in consequence continue my subscription to your paper at least one year longer. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Poles. The Pasha of Egypt has offered a bounty of 500 francs to every Pole who will enter his army.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice, that some weeks since he conveyed his interest in the MAINE FARMER to Mr. WILLIAM NOYES. Mr. Noyes is well and favorably known to the public as a practical printer, and one of the Proprietors and Publishers of the Maine Farmer at its commencement. After an absence from the establishment, of some more than a year, he has again become a Proprietor in connection with Mr. ROBBINS whose industry and integrity through a regular course of apprenticeship in the Maine Farmer office, have entitled him to confidence, which with his talents and acquirements have commended him to the partnership which they have formed. The liberal patronage and extensive circulation which the Maine Farmer has received from an intelligent public, have given it a permanency which will encourage the Editor and Proprietors to renewed assiduity and give assurance to its patrons of increased interest and usefulness. G. A. BENSON.

Winthrop, Sept. 6, 1839.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having formed a connection in business for the purpose of publishing the Maine Farmer, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to it; pledging themselves that it shall continue a steady and unwavering friend to the Farmers of Maine, devoted as it has hitherto been to the dissemination of Agricultural knowledge unmingled with political or sectarian matter of any kind. All communications of a business nature relating the Farmer, must be directed, post paid, to them.

They have purchased of Mr R. G. LINCOLN his list of subscribers to the Maine Cultivator, and shall strike off an edition of the Maine Farmer of the same size which will be forwarded to those who were entitled to that paper.

All contracts made by the former firm will be strictly adhered to, and all those who have acted as Agents, are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favor of our paper.

All kinds of Job Printing will be neatly done at their Office in Winthrop, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

Original.

AVOIDING THE WHEAT FLY AND RUST.

MR. HOLMES :—I have attempted this year to avoid the Hessian fly, the fly that produces the grain worm, and the rust, by the varieties of wheat I have sown, and the time I have sowed them, and have partially succeeded. I am satisfied that in most seasons it may be done with the varieties of wheat now in the country, and shall attempt it (if I live) next year with the utmost confidence. I sowed this year a little past the middle of May the bald wheat, the next sowed was the Italian spring wheat, and lastly the Black Sea wheat. The bald wheat was injured a little by the grain worm. The Italian spring wheat grew very large in the straw and was therefore more exposed to the rust, and was considerably rusty. The experiments of D. Plummer, Esq. of Wales, settles it, that it takes about as much warmth and moisture to bring the fly into a state to do his mischief to the wheat, as it does to bring wheat sowed early into the proper state to be injured by the fly. It follows that if the fly has about fifteen or twenty days the start, the wheat is safe from his ravages. The black sea wheat is a variety that will do to sow late. The best wheat I know of in my neighborhood was sowed the fourth of June last. Mr. Jewett, of Windsor, affirms it was never known to blast. It is a small kind or variety of wheat as respects straw—will bear to be sowed on very rich land, and must be sowed thick to get a good crop. Payson Williams got more than fifty bushels to the acre, but he sowed it after potatoes on well manured land and at the rate of three bushels of seed to the acre. The sowing of the Malaga wheat ensured a good crop in 1807—8 against the ravages of the Hessian fly, as it was then called, yet they have never wholly left this country. How often do you hear people complain that their early sowed wheat on cold and wet land was eaten by worms, which is nothing more

nor less than the yet ravages of the Hessian fly. I will close by making known my intentions for another year, which may be considered as advice to others, and I have the utmost confidence that I shall have no more reason to complain of the grain worm. I intend to sow the bald wheat late, say the 20th of May, by the help of a horse team which will enable me to sow fast, on very early land. I intend to sow on land not highly manured the Italian spring wheat, not doubting but I shall have straw enough even where it is on land not enriched in a high degree. I intend to sow my main crop of Black Sea wheat, and seed thick, say two and a half bushels to the acre, and sow about the first of June, not doubting but I shall have good crops of wheat, the grain worm notwithstanding. The Black Sea wheat is a variety which came from a cold part of the world, being more mountainous than it is here, & will do to sow later than any other variety I know of. We might be benefited by getting wheat from the tip end of Russia. Farmers, have confidence in sowing Black sea wheat late to get rid of that formidable enemy the grain worm. ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, Sept. 2, 1839.

LEGAL.

Contract.—When the defendant verbally requested the plaintiff to assist the defendant's son in his business, promising to indemnify him against any loss he might incur in so doing, and the plaintiff accordingly signed a note as surety, with the son as principal, which he afterwards paid, it was held that the defendant's promise was not within the statute of frauds.—XX Pick. Reps. 467.

Conveyance. 1. Where a boundary line in a deed of conveyance is described as measuring a certain number of feet, "more or less," and there is nothing in the deed itself or in the subject to which it applies, to explain the description, the number of feet mentioned is to be deemed the precise length of the boundary line. Blaney v. Rice. 1b.

2. Where a deed of a part of a tract of land described such part as running back from a st. 85 feet, more or less, and bounded i. the rear on land of the grantor, being a part of the same tract, and the grantor, some time afterwards, but before he had sold any more of the land, prepared and put on record, a plan of the land, in which the part granted was laid down as 88 feet in depth from the street, it was held, that the case came within the rule of fixing a monument or abuttal soon after a conveyance, and that the grantee took according to the plan. 1b.

3. Where the owner of land lying between and abutting on two parallel streets granted a part of it, describing it as fronting one of the streets and running back 85 feet, "more or less," and subsequently granted another part, describing it as fronting on the other street, and running back 80 feet, and bounded on the first part, when according to the measurements there would be a narrow strip between the two parts, but the second deed referred to a plan on which the dividing line was laid down as 80 feet from the street last mentioned, it was held, that the second grantee took 80 feet in depth, according to the plan, and no more.—1b.

Husband and Wife.—Husband and wife are regarded as one person in law, and when land is conveyed to them, they are not seized of moiety, but of the entirety of the estate; and the survivor takes the whole. Harding v. Springer, 407.—Law Reporter.

THE FARRIER.

Staggers. Do not let your horse stand too long without exercise; it fills his belly too full of meat, and his veins too full of blood; from hence the staggers, and many other distempers.

The cure. The cure is to bleed and purge.

Grazing Thin-skinned horses, that have been

well kept and clothed, should never be turned to grass above three months in the year, viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August.

Thick-skinned horses have strong coats, which keep out the weather, and (if well fed) will lie abroad, and endure hard hunting all the year, better than stable-horses. For walking about to feed, prevents stiffness in their limbs; and treading in the grass keeps their hoofs moist and cool: but they should have a hovel to come to at night, or when it snows or rains.

Never purge a horse just taken from grass; it dissolves or loosens some tender fat or humors, which fall into his legs or heels. But after six days you may bleed him once, under a quart; and at night give him the aniseed cordial, which is a gentle opener.

No cold water with physic. If you needs must purge your horse (for which I would have a good reason given,) let him not touch cold water within or without, till the day after it has done working; but you cannot give him too much warm water; I wish he would drink enough, for the sake of dilution.

A purge. Aloes, one ounce; jalap, two or three drams; oil of cloves, ten drops; made into a ball with honey.

Caution against cold water. Some obstinate grooms will work it off with cold water; and tell you, the sicker he is, the better the purge works. I deny it; for cold water checks the working of all physic, and causes gripings. Make that groom drink cold water-gruel with his next pills, and that will convince him.

A purge may work the first day, but commonly does not till the second. I have known one lie two, nay three days in a horse, and work well off at last.

It works by urine. Sometimes it works by urine only, and then the purge steals off unobserved by his keeper; upon which, he makes haste to give him a second, which (he says) is to carry off the first purge that has not worked with him. After giving the second, he takes him out of a warm stable and trots him abroad (be the weather hot or cold,) till he warms him, and opens all the pores of his body, to make the physic work. I do not think it possible for a horse, with a purge or two in his belly, to escape catching cold by such a method, and must impute great injuries to it; for, by such carelessness, and the want of better understanding, some horses lose an eye, others have irrecoverable lameness settled in their limbs, and many die. Then they tell you his liver was rotten, and his lungs (upon opening) all inflamed.

Purge within doors. How can any gentleman be satisfied for the loss of a good horse with such an ignorant account, so contrary to the rules of physic and even common sense? An understanding man, when he has given his horse a purge, will not stir him out of the stable till it has done working; for there is really no need of exercise during the operations, because every purge will carry itself off, if you keep him warm, and supply him with warm mashies, and warm water as he pleases to drink, and as often.

To stop violent purgings. When a purge works too long or too strong upon him, which will weaken him too much, give him an ounce of Venice treacle, in a pint of warm ale, and repeat it, if needful, to blunt the force of the aloes.

All the keepers at Newmarket bleed and purge the running horses pretty often; and all the gentlemen in England agree with them in doing so. The reason given for it is, to carry off the humors, which cause their legs to swell and grow stiff, and to clean them. The reason is good, because no horse is fit to run, that is not clean; but bleeding and purging weaken both man and beast; besides the hazard of a horse's life in every purge (as I have demonstrated.) Would it not therefore be a good amendment to get quit of those superfluous humors another way, so as to prevent stiff and swelled legs, without bleeding and purging? Would not a horse come into the field with better advantage, who, instead of bleeding and purging only once a week, takes a medicine that effectually cleans his body, keeps his legs from swelling and stiffness, mends his wind by opening his lungs, and preserves him in his full vigor? I am sure all this can be done with very little bleeding, and no purging; which I would willingly insert here, did it properly belong to this treatise, which (as I said) is intended only for the use and convenience of travellers.

If a horse looks ill. The lampars. The cure. If your horse (who once looked fat and sleek) is brought to you with a staring coat and hollow flank, open his mouth, look on the roof, and, if the gums next his fore-teeth are swelled higher than his teeth, it will hinder his feeding, and make him fall of his flesh. Let a smith burn it down with a hot iron; that is a complete cure for the Lampars.

If that is not the case, you should never cease inquiring till you have found it; for the horse cannot speak; and if the groom is in fault, he will not tell.

Take care of your hay and oats. If you suspect that the groom does not give him your allowance, it behoves you to take care, that you have thirty-six trusses in each load of hay, as well as eight bushels in every quarter of oats, and that they are not brewed; for there are some men that can turn oats into ale.

Broken wind. If a groom gallops his horse, when he is full of water, he will tell you it is to warm the water in his belly; from hence often comes a broken wind. Make that fellow drink a draught of small beer or water, and force him to run two or three hundred yards upon it: I believe it will cure him of that opinion.

If a horse in his stall (when the groom comes towards him) shifts from side to side, and is afraid of every motion the man makes about him, it is a shrewd sign that the groom beats him in your absence; and a fellow that will beat a horse, will sell his provender.

Rowels. There is a wrong-judged custom amongst our professors, concerning rowels. If a horse is sick they bleed him, right or wrong, give him a drench, and put a rowel under his belly; without inquiring of his master or keeper, what usage he has lately had, which might occasion the illness. Rowels are absolutely necessary in some cases, but are absolutely unnecessary in others, and serve only to disfigure and torment a horse. As for example:

The rowel in the navel for the grease (which you may see in almost all the coach and cart-horses about town) is very wrong; because rowels, in a horse that is greased, promote too great a discharge from the blood and animal spirits, which weaken him to a degree of irrecoverable poverty. I have put five rowels in a horse at one time, thinking thus to let the grease run off; but the more the rowels ran, the more he ran at the heels, till the texture of his blood was so broken, that I could not recover him. This convinced me it was the wrong way to cure the grease. I have heard it said, amongst learned physicians, that too many setons or issues will draw a man into a consumption. In my opinion, rowels will do the same thing by a horse, as they are of the like nature and effect.

The farcin. The farcin proceeds from a stagnation of blood in the capillary or hair-like vessels, which corrupts and breaks through into buds, and vents itself at the heels or frush. Colds, hard exercise, high feeding, &c. will occasion this.

Running at the heels or frush. Farriers ignorantly endeavor to stop a running at the heels or frush, by applying bole ammoniac, alum, vitriol, lime-water, and verdigrise, which are quite contrary to the cure; for all styptics repel the sharp distillation, which should have a free passage; else the limbs will swell to a very great degree; and must, in time, fall and burst out again in such a tide as will be hard to stem. For stopping is not curing.

Four parts in five of our farriers, maintain that the farcin lies between the flesh and the skin. Why then does not rowelling cure it? But it does not lie between the flesh and the skin; therefore rowelling never did, nor ever can cure it. For example,

Before the buds break out, the veins cord; which is a strong presumption that the distemper hath its origin in the blood; because there is its first appearance. Besides, take a pint of blood from the neck of any horse, whose veins are corded any where about him, and it will show its corruption as soon as it is cold. Now, bleeding checks the distemper; whereas if you did not bleed, it would break out in every part about him, from the ears to the soles of his feet; even in the corners of his eyes, his yard; and the very inside of his hoofs, or wherever there are any blood-vessels.

These demonstrations oblige me to believe the distemper does not lie in the skin, but in the veins; but the most substantial proof is, the cure, which I can perfect without touching the buds, or making the least outward application.

A description of firing. The generality of our present farriers fire; that is, they draw, with a red-hot iron, a circle like a magic spell, round the buds, burning half through the skin. This, they say, stops the spreading; and is called firing. Then, into every bud they thrust the end of a red-hot poker, burning the bud to the bottom, which is accounted by them a complete cure for the farcin; but I should rather take it to be a description of the last punishment allotted for wicked men. Who can imagine that a red-hot iron would correct the blood, and cure a distemper?

To cure the farcin. Take half an ounce of Roman vitriol boiled in a pint of chamber-ley, two-pennyworth of turpentine, two-pennyworth of bole ammoniac,

and a handful of rue. Give it inwardly, and repeat the dose, if requisite.

A description of the glanders. The glanders proceed from severe, repeated colds, such as are taken at winter-grass; and, by lying long upon the lungs and glands, corrupt the blood, and produce that unhappy consequence of running at the nostrils.

The mourning of the chine is downright poverty of flesh and blood, which the severity of the distemper (i. e. cold) brings on, and may be compared to the condition of a lean man in a consumption; but there is no such thing as the running of the spinal marrow at the nostrils, as many affirm; for the vessel that contains the spinal marrow, is composed of the same coats that inclose the brain, and is continued from the brain (without disjunction, through the neck and shin bones, till it ends in the dock,) so that there is not the least communication between the spinal marrow and the nostrils; it is the same in human bodies.

To discover a fever. Would you know when a horse is in a fever, there is a pulse a little above the knee, in the inside of his leg, which may be felt in thick-skinned horses; but the best and surest way is, to put your hand to his nostrils, and discover it by the heat of his breath.

Glysters. There is a time (in some fevers) when it is dangerous to bleed or purge; then glysters are of excellent use, I must say absolutely necessary; but not one in a thousand will give themselves the trouble to relieve the poor sick creature in that way; for two reasons: first, few people know when a horse is in a fever.

A glyster in a fever. Secondly, they seldom are provided with so material an instrument as a glyster-pipe; therefore, for the sake of the creature, and those that love him, the following glyster (in a fever) is as good as any, and as little trouble. But first, bespeak, at a pewterer's, a pipe, eight or ten inches long, with a bore large enough to receive the end of your finger, and a rim at one end of this pipe, that what you tie on may not slip off. Then boil a spoonful of oatmeal in two quarts of water, together with two ounces of senna, and half a pound of brown sugar, half a pint of sweet oil, and a handful of salt. Get a bladder at an apothecary's or butcher's, that will contain the above said quantity, and tie its neck to the pipe: pour the glyster with a funnel through the pipe into the bladder, and give it blood-warm, setting the horse's hinder parts highest. Keep him quiet in the stable till he voids it; the longer it stays with him the better; but you need not tie his tail down to his fundament: it is ridiculous to think that will detain it a moment.

Swelled neck. If a farrier, in bleeding, miss the vein, do not let him strike his flen a second time into the same place; because it sometimes makes the neck swell, and proves troublesome to cure; and as the extravasated blood infallibly makes the neck swell, and the jugular vein rot quite away, from the orifice up to the jaw-bone, and downward almost to the shoulder (which may prove the loss of your horse) he should take care, in the pinning, that he leaves not a drop of blood between the flesh and the skin.

Bleed high in the neck. (Note. The nearer the throat you bleed him, the better. The vein is not so apt to swell into a knot, as if bled lower.)

The cure. The turnip poultice makes the best cure; but if the neck should happen to be extremely bad, and a tumor should form, when you feel matter fluctuate under your finger, it is best to open it and give it a free discharge, and dress it with the horse ointment, keeping the neck elevated.

A horse, after bleeding, should not eat hay for half a day, lest the motion of the muscles should bring on an inflammation and swelling.

Docking. It seldom happens that we dock a horse upon a journey; but permit me to give a caution on that subject here. In docking a horse, never put under his tail the knife or instrument which is to cut it off; because you then must strike the tail, which will bruise it, and it will be apt to mortify, which is the reason so many horses die with docking; but lay his tail next the block, and (at one blow) drive the knife through a joint if possible; stand prepared with a hot iron, to sear the end of a dock, and stop the bleeding.

Never draw a sole. Never draw a horse's soles on any pretence whatever. There is no hurt or wound in the cask of the foot but may be come at; and it is the reverse of a cure for a founder, though the farriers always do it. A man may help a foundered horse, but I never knew one cured.

I have now mentioned most of the common accidents, and have taken care that, under some of those heads, you may find a great deal of help by the analogy they have to one another; in short, I have mentioned more than is necessary on a journey.

Pocket Farrier.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

In a late number of the Farmer, I find in M. Seavey's department a statement of facts tending to show that potatoes are not an impoverishing crop. On these facts, I would observe that I have witnessed the same result in some other crops; as for instance, on some of my new land, in years past laid down to grass, where the crop was small at first, and afterwards increased for several years; although the hay was carried off, and no manure applied. And I believe it stated on good authority, that in some parts of western New-York the crops of wheat have improved for several years after the land was cleared. Now I am far from supposing potatoes a very impoverishing crop; yet I am not acquainted with any facts justifying the conclusion that they improve the soil; but if this is the case, I should be glad to know it. I think it is obvious that in some cases when land is first cleared, and more especially ploughed, that some dormant principle of fertility is excited to action, which renders some crops more productive for a time; but this is not to be ascribed to the fertilizing powers of these crops. All I wish for, however, are the facts in the case.

While on the subject of potatoes, I would observe that I have been informed of a fact in potato culture which may be useful. A friend of mine had planted potatoes in his garden more or less for 17 or 18 years, and the product had become of very poor quality, being very rough and the flavor poor. Last year he tried a handful of lime in each hill, which improved the crop, both in quantity and quality, the potatoes being entirely smooth.

Some of your correspondents seem to be busy experimenting in raising new varieties of potatoes from the seed. I wish them success; and would inform them that I am engaged in the same experiment, and shall be happy, if I should be fortunate enough to obtain new and valuable varieties, to exchange with them for some of theirs.

J. H. J.

Peru, 1839.

Original.

KEEPING SWINE.

Mr. Holmes:—In No. 30 of the present volume of the Farmer, there is a notice of a piggery of a Mr Phinney of Lexington, Mass. who raises three or four thousand dollars' worth of pork annually, and that "what he sold his pork for was clear gain, as the manure paid the expense of keeping." He used many apples.

At first I supposed this idea incorrect, and to see if it was so, I put my swine for ten days on the following diet, viz:

A bushel of apples, worth	10 cts.
do. Pumpkins, cut,	12
do. Potatoes, at cost of raising,	12
A peck of barley meal,	51

104 quarts

—ten quarts and a fraction a day, which was pretty good keep. The expense for ten days was only a fraction over 5 cents per day. My hog discharged his manure and urine on thistles, weeds and mud, in a yard adjoining his pen. Here I received the advantage of what fell from him, and his labor in making manure of the other articles. And I confess it was much

nearer 5 cents per day than I had supposed. If the manure and urine thus saved and mixed, will nearly pay the keep of my swine—and when I consider that the females that have pigs twice a year bring me some additional profit, was not Mr Phinney right, or nearly right?

W.

Original.

NEW DISEASE IN COWS.

Your venerable correspondent S. W. mentions having a cow troubled with a new disease. I have heard some complaint of the kind in this neighborhood; and none of my cows have done so well this season as usual, though the feed has been quite, if not more abundant. Sometimes they have withheld a part of their milk for one milking, most generally in the morning, but not always.

One of them calved two years ago last month or this, for the first time; and a beautiful milker she was. She was troubled some that season with the garget, and the next summer being farrow, I took great pains to cure it, but it appeared again this season after her calving, and she has not given more than one third of the quantity of milk she did the first season. I have not however seen any clotted milk more than 3 or 4 times and then only for one milking; though she has frequently held up her milk as above stated, or rather as I think it was prevented by obstructions in the milk vessels above the teats from flowing into them. For the want of garget root, which is rather scarce in this neighborhood and which was formerly my medicine, I have given saltpetre 2 or 3 times a week which I think is very beneficial.

As my wife is unable to milk on account of a lame hand, the whole care of milking has devolved on me, and I have taken unwearied pains to ascertain the cause of this disease. From all the facts I have noticed, I have been led to believe it is only the garget in a somewhat different form, as the same medicine appeared to have the same effect where and when no clotted milk was discovered. I have an old cow, which has now and then had a touch of the garget in former years, and in one instance only this summer have I seen any clotted milk and then but a few curdles. I have given her saltpetre and her milk increased. I have also a two years old heifer which calved about a month since. The udder at the time of calving did not appear to be much distended, and I had fears of the garget from her giving much less milk than I thought reasonable to expect. I have never seen any clotted milk but once, and then but one solitary curdle. I gave her saltpetre, and she increased her milk considerably. The withholding the milk in such a manner appears to be something singular; the cows otherwise appear to be in fine health, and in good order. I have noticed frequently unusual heat in some of the teats when no curdles appeared, which certainly indicates inflammation; and I think the reasons why their milk failed most usually in the morning was owing to inaction during the night. Such are the facts which are certain; the theory may pass for what it is worth.

J. H. J.

THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

By Mr. Towers, C. M. H. S.

CONCLUDED.

Experiments of 1837.

1. A long, medium early potato, a variety of kidney, which assumes curious twists, and curvings. The tubers become very large occasionally, but appear to be always of superior quality. This potato is good at any season, from the time of digging, in September, to June following. There were planted, in trenches, 26 lb. of whole potatoes.

12 lb. in the garden, between March 30, and April 5.

14 lb. in an orchard plot, April 6 to 8.

The total yield from these 26 lb. was 354 lb.

2. In the orchard, at different dates, between April 8. and 24.—

Early Shaws, chiefly cut sets of 4 oz. tubers, two and three eyes, limed; a few 2 oz. whole tubers, were used separately—total 30 lb.

The crop was dugged, November 6.—weighed 520 lb.

3. Downton Yams.—(Knight's.) The seed from three or four years succession, in my own garden, or field. Cut into two and three eyed sets, 22 lb. 12 oz.

The crop dugged at the same period as the shaws—215 lb.

4. Early Champions.—Their first crop, being an exchange with a person whose soil is extremely different from mine. Sets cut by division of the tubers from the crown to root end picking out the central eye, and after liming, laying the cut sides downward, so that the broad surface of eyes lay uppermost.

Sown April 20. 13 lb.—Yield in November, 150 lb.

5. A reddish-brown white mealed-kidney, which I have reason to believe was originally brought from Wales, by the late Pascoe Greenfell, Esq., new to me at this planting; received from a distance. The eyes are numerous, and pretty equally distributed; therefore the potatoes were divided transversely, so that there were crown-end and root-end sets in different rows. The actual comparative result was not, however, ascertained, because the man employed, did not notice the markers, at the time of digging, and mixed the whole crop. By this oversight, I am prepared only to state, that from 24 lb. of these kidneys, I obtained a return of 356 lb.

It is now left to the experience of the reader to determine whether these crops surpass those of common culture; and it remains to observe, that all the early varieties were trench planted, and among those, I include the first variety of kidney, at the head of the list. The keepers (2-5) were planted row by row, during the process of digging and the rows generally four feet asunder. Thus the ground, which had previously been under broccoli, was dugged to the extent of five feet; then a line being stretched, a drill-trench was chopped down with the spade, drawing the loosened soil forward six inches deep. The sets were herein deposited, five or six inches apart, and were covered with earth made very fine and light; then another space was dugged, and a second trench struck out and planted. I have, in the present season, made a further improvement, by sprinkling an inch-deep layer of light hot-bed manure, over the surface of the ground which covers the tubers; thus each row is clearly marked, the soil protected, and enriched, to the width of a foot, without bringing manure into contact with the potatoes. After a time, when the haulm has become six inches high, the intervening spaces are fork-dugged, or the soil otherwise, by hoe or spade, rendered light; the little manure which remains is thus intermixed with the surface, and about two inches of earth is drawn over it, and against the stems on each side; this is all the earthing I allow. The soil remains loose and free at top, over a more solid stratum beneath. This is the actual condition the plots are in at the moment of writing (July.)

It has been conjectured by many, who have accordingly adopted the practice, that potatoes may be planted year after year in the same land. I have never risked the trial to an extent sufficient to decide the question, and, indeed, the difference of soil would at once throw an obstacle in the way, which could not be surmounted; but as far as I have seen, a loam constituted as mine is, does not appear to bring two successive crops of the same potato to a corresponding degree of perfection. It is not to be doubted, that all plants convey into the soil matters either gaseous, fluid, or solid—for the odor diffused will prove the fact to a dem-

onstration; therefore, without dwelling upon the theory of radical, fecal exudation, or claiming the admission that, by analogy, whatever a plant throws off from its system cannot become salubrious food for another of its own species, it certainly appears reasonable to vary the crops according to the order of rotation, either in the field or garden. I have acted by this principle, and, whenever it has been in my power, have planted one or other of the cabbage family after potatoes.

But in reasoning by the rules of rotation, we must not be led away from particular facts. The tubers of the potato-plant do not appear to derive support from the soil, they being appended to processes which are conduits of supply downward or laterally from the leaves and stem; the sap-fibres which convey the fluids upward are wholly independent of these processes. Just in proportion to the amplitude of foliage, duly exposed to the sun and air, is the bulk of the crop; hence, although manure, or humus, becomes decomposed by the action of the proper roots, and is by them conveyed in the form of raw sap to the herbage, the ground does not become impoverished by the potatoes themselves, however numerous they may be, they being organic bodies (*propagines*), or system of life—a congeries of new plants imbedded in a pulpy and amylaceous mass, which has no connection whatever with the soil. Hence, also, as the potato is thus viewed as a product of the leaves, it becomes the recipient of the exudation, which it thus prevents from contaminating the ground to any considerable extent; and thus, upon the theory of fecal exudation, the potato may be planted year after year on the same spot of ground, with comparative safety, but by no means advantageously.

Little remains to be said. The crops I have produced, and their excellent quality, prove, that the rows may stand widely apart, and thus furnish ample space for the horizontal expansion of the radical processes, without causing any diminution of the yield; for what is lost in space one way, is made up by the proximity of the sets in the rows.

The loam (as a staple, naturally) is composed chiefly of a gritty gravel, containing a little chalk, more iron, and a moderate portion of alumina—the matter of pure clay; its vice, is the condition of the sand, or siliceous constituent, which renders it binding, under the influence of a hot sun, after rain. A perfect loam requires the siliceous to be in a state of minute division. If this fine siliceous abound, even to the extent of five-sixths of the whole bulk, leaving the remaining sixth to be composed of alumina, sub-oxide of iron, of a light ochre tint, and chalk (*carbonate of lime*), the loam will be rich, unctuous, and of high quality; but if a considerable portion of the siliceous is coarse (the detritus of gravel,) the texture of the loam becomes vitiated, and it sets like a brick. Those loams, wherein the iron exists in the form of a peroxide, assume a purple, or red tint; they are abundant in Somersetshire, and are the staple of permanent fertility.

Agriculture, or the science of cropping and rotation, will never be duly understood, till the constitution of all loams, and their power of decomposing manure under the stimulus of the vital, vegetable principle be accurately determined by experiment.

SILK GROWING IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Silk growing is destined to be no small business in Hampshire County. We took occasion with a friend last week to visit three or four of the most intelligent and active men in the neighboring towns, engaged in the Mulberry and Silk business. In Williamsburg, Deacon Bodman is growing some twenty or thirty thousand trees of the different kinds, *Multicaulis*, *Canton* and *Alpine*. Some of them promise well, and already he has engaged the crop of *Canton* trees

now growing upon one fifth of an acre, to be delivered this fall, at \$1000. His Cocoonery is an old but spacious building, well ventilated, and he has fed and is feeding about seventy thousand worms. Dr. Bardwell of Whately has a plantation of some ten or fifteen thousand trees of the three varieties, all of which look equally well, and throw off about the same amount of foliage. He is not feeding extensively yet, but some specimens of raw silk, reeled upon a simple, but neat machine of his own construction, can hardly be surpassed in beauty.

Mr. Timothy Smith of Amherst is going into the business on a large scale. His plantations of about 50,000 *Canton* trees, (for he keeps no other) are both luxuriant and beautiful. His Cocoonery is a very neat affair, the worms having just finished winding, and another crop are about hatching out. His method of winding the cocoons is both neat and beautiful. Small bunches of straw are placed between the boards, upon which the worms feed, and the top and bottom spread out so as to resemble an hour glass. Sixty cocoons are sometimes found in one bunch of straw, the floss is easily saved, and the place seems just the sort of refuge desired by the worms. His reel for winding is simple, and the raw silk just wound by his worthy spouse, would make an honest Chinese blush, at its superior lustre and beauty.

It is an entire mistake to suppose those engaged in the business in this County, intend to confine their operations to growing trees. Every practical farmer who has tried the experiment, is satisfied that it can be made one of the most lucrative branches of farming. At least, those now growing trees have so decided. We are not yet satisfied that large corporations can conduct the business profitably, but we have most perfect demonstration, that as a part of the operations of the agriculturist, nothing will yield a more certain equivalent. But raising Silk is yet a limited business, because the trees are too expensive to use for such purposes. Hence we repeat what we have often before said, that the trees must be multiplied immensely before the silk business will go ahead.—*Northampton Courier*.

Cutting Bushes. Oliver Moore asks, at what season bushes, sprouts and timber should be cut, that they may not grow again—and if the moon has any influence in the matter? If we are to regard popular opinion, the old moon in August is the propitious time to cut bushes, &c. to prevent their sprouting again; and so far as we have had experience, it goes to confirm popular opinion. In August, there is probably less sap circulating in trees than at any other time in summer, and consequently there is less disposition to throw up new sprouts; while the intense heat of the season, operating upon the wounds, tends to destroy vitality. All we pretend to say in regard to lunar influence is, that there is ordinarily a more abundant flow of sap in the new than in the old moon. We therefore advise that bushes be cut in the old moon in August.—*Cultivator*.

To preserve Corn for boiling. Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Canada, to the editor of the *Genesee Farmer*.—"Travelling through the country in the early part of this month, I was surprised at eating green corn; but on recollection, I had seen several methods of preserving it for winter use in your *Farmer*. On asking the lady of the house, her method seemed to be far different from any you have stated. I beg to introduce this simple way to you. Pluck the corn when fit for eating, strip down the husk so as to remove the silk, and then replace it—pack it away in a barrel, and pour on a strong pickle, such as is used for meat, with a weight to keep it down, and you will have a good sea stock—parboil, and then boil to make it perfectly fresh and sweet as when taken from the stalk."

Morus Multicaulis. If the signs of the times are not deceptive, there will be, the ensuing fall and winter, a great demand for the buds of the Chinese mulberry, in consequence of the almost total failure of the present crop. In this city and vicinity, the business has been extensively engaged in, and in no instance, within our knowledge, have more than half of the plantings come up. In many cases, the failure of the cuttings to vegetate is much more discouraging. And this seems to be the general complaint throughout the country, wherever the culture of the *Multicaulis* has been engaged in, north and south. The *Newbern Spectator* mentions that out of 1500 roots and cuttings planted by one individual in that place, only about one dozen had come up!—*Raleigh, N. C. Register*.

BLOODY MURRAIN.

Black Locust Grove, Mo. May 3, 1839.

Hon. J. BUEL—Sir—I will now give (and if you think them worthy of it, through you to the public) my own observations and experience about the "bloody murrain," a disease I never heard of among cattle till I moved to this country. I have tried the "tar," sir, to my own satisfaction.* It may have cured some cattle, but not one of mine, for I have lost six head of valuable cattle in the last five months with it, and I tried tar on all that I could get to in time to do any thing with, but one, and it has failed, entirely failed, to do any good. Indeed, sir, I have come to the conclusion, that there is no specific for it; but like cholera, some few cases may be cured, but ninety-nine out of one hundred will die. It is a most painful, dreadful disease; those that discharge the blood through the urine and bowels, suffer much less pain (though no less fatal) than those that bleed internally; and I believe the best preventive is regular feeding, and not too sudden a change of food. Now for my reasons for thus believing.

In the first place, the spring and fall are the times in the year it prevails most; the poorest or fattest are the most liable, though some exceptions, both as to time and the order they are in. Last fall I had a very fine heifer (one that had taken the premium at our fair,) in fine order which was the first of mine that took it; she ran in a lot through which I was hauling corn to the cribs, and while we were unloading she would usually gather up the falling ears, and I would throw her the nubbins. On the next first day of the week, she did not get any corn, as the grass in the lot was thought sufficient. On Monday following she died. In the last of February I had two steers that died. It being wet, the cattle did not eat their food clean, consequently they did not receive their usual quantity of aliment; and being weaker than the most of my other cattle, they were kept off, and consequently became excessively hungry. I then had another heifer that I prized very highly. In order to save her, as she was getting poor, I had her fed an extra meal, and the very next day she died. Here I had ample opportunity to try the tar, for from day light till night (and the night before she was well, at which time I began to give her the extra feed,) I had her to operate on, but to no purpose. Well, sir, when grass came and would afford a good bite, one of my neighbors had a bull which he had kept upon dry food. I wished to get some of his calves, and obtained the use of him; turned him on my pasture, quit giving him dry food, and in three days he died. So, then, I conclude that too sudden a change from dry to green, or from green to dry, will produce it; hence its prevalence in the fall and spring. Or permit a fat animal to get very hungry, or a poor one to get very hungry, or unusually full, will produce it; and when produced it most generally brings forth death.

While I am writing, I will mention a practice I fear is coming into vogue, which in my

opinion is not only dishonorable, but calculated to do harm. It is the custom of puffing certain seeds into notice, and then to cheat the community with them. For instance Baden corn was posted through our newspapers as the brag corn, whether as to number of ears to the stock or yield to the acre. Well, sir, we had some forty bushels brought to our country, and I do most positively affirm, taking the bushel I got as a specimen, there was at least one-fifth wholly unfit to plant, yet it cost us five dollars per bushel. There was not only every variety, from the hard flint up to the common white and yellow, but the nub or blossom end corn, and some of it actually rotten. Again, sir, a man who has Rohans for sale at St. Louis, at eighteen and three-fourths cents for each potato, (as I am credibly informed,) says each potato will plant three hills, and each hill will yield one bushel of potatoes. What must be the size of a potato hill to get a bushel of potatoes from it? Yours as ever,

A. H. F. PAYNE.

N. B. Now, sir, do as you think best with this communication, but if you publish it, let it appear in the best garb you can, for I never was in the habit of writing for the public.

A. H. F. P.

*Mr Smeally wrote us, after the insertion of his communication, recommending tar, that it had failed with him in some subsequent experiments, which we forgot to notice.—*Cond.*

SUMMARY.

Mr HORACE WATERS of Augusta is our authorized Agent for that place and vicinity. He will receive pay for the Farmer, either in money or produce, according to our terms, and give his receipt for the same. Our subscribers who have hitherto received their papers at Mr E. FULLER'S Store, will hereafter find them at Mr Waters' Store. Persons in the neighboring towns who wish to pay in produce, and can as conveniently leave it with Mr Waters, are at liberty to do so.

Communications intended for the paper may be left with him, and they will be forwarded to us the first opportunity.

Melancholy Accident. We learn that a little girl, daughter of Mr Phineas Parker of St. Albans, aged about two years, during the absence of her mother, fell into the fire, and was so shockingly burnt that it survived but about three hours.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

Smuggled Goods Seized. The New York Express reporter received information on Monday, that a large seizure of Brussels carpeting, supposed to be smuggled had been made on Long Island. The carpeting was found secreted in a large barn, and is estimated to be worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The Camanches. It is rumored that the Camanches are very troublesome in Western Texas; the troops having been recalled from there. The Eastern Indians were retreating before the Texian troops at the last accounts; the Shawnees had given up their gunlocks; so as to remove all doubts of their good faith.

"Better late than never"—says the New London Gazette on announcing the marriage of Mr John Lait, of Wekutee, Pa. to Miss Julia S. Never, aged 70.

Brutal. Last week, as several young lads were bathing, off Washington Market, New York, a lubberly fellow, 18 or 20 years old, undertook to amuse himself, by throwing some of the lads into the river. In the course of this "fun" he seized a small boy, who resisted, and earnestly implored the fellow to forbear; but the little victim begged in vain; and in vain also did the frantic mother, from a distance, scream in agony that her boy could not swim. In spite of all entreaties, he was wantonly thrown overboard, and instantly drowned! The savage has escaped.

Suspected Pirate. A suspicious schooner has for some days been hovering along the shores southward of New York. She has been spoken by several vessels, and there is so much mystery in the conduct of her crew, who are chiefly blacks, that two or three armed cutters have been dispatched in pursuit, with intent to bring her into port. It is conjectured that she is the same vessel, on board of which, during a

passage from Havana for Neuvas, some time last month, with slaves, the latter rose upon, and massacred all the whites on board, including a number of passengers, men, women and children.

The leading ministerial paper of Paris, the *Journal des Debats*, recommends the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas by France, and presents a lively view of the prospects of the new Republic. It is intimated that the Government has sent a Commissioner to study the resources and chances of prosperity of the country.

French line of Steamers.—A letter has been received by the Consul General at New York from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that it is the intention of the French Government to establish a line of four steamers between Havre and New York, four between Brest and Brazil, and also a line to run regularly between Bordeaux and Vera Cruz, or some port in Mexico.

Ourang Outang. The Ourang Outang, Miss Jenny, brought from Liberia in the ship Saluda, by Dr. Cohen, has been sold for \$3000.

The young lady who lately exhibited herself at a ball at Saratoga adorned with a circlet of diamonds worth 20,000 was the daughter of *Swain* of Philadelphia. He set out in life as a book-binder, but made his money by the sale of quack nostrums.

Commencement. The exercises of Commencement at the University in Cambridge, were performed Wednesday, according to the programme published.

A horse thief shot by his own Father. An old man in Illinois having lost his horses, discovered them, some time after, tied to a tree. He waited until a person came to feed them, raised his rifle and shot him down. Upon approaching, the old man discovered the thief to be his own son. He gave his father \$3000, which he said he had made by horse stealing, and stated that there were fourteen men in the vicinity engaged in the same business. Twelve of them, upon his information, have been apprehended, and are now in the Atlas jail, Pike county, Illinois. Sixty stolen horses have been recovered. We learn the above facts from the Paris Sentinel of the 3d inst.

Distress in Ireland. The late English papers furnish further details of distress and starvation in various parts of Ireland. A letter from a clergyman was read in the House of Commons, which stated that the misery of the people of Newport, in the county of Mayo, was frightful to think of. Mr O'Connell said that owing to the failure of the second potato crop, the people were on the verge of starvation. He spoke with a knowledge of the state of things in Kerry, in which county the gentry had made every sacrifice and done all they could to alleviate the sufferings of their poor neighbors. The case was of that pressing nature, that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done in the way of relief, without the least delay.

Mr Sergeant Jackson said that he had received four letters on this subject from Bandon and its neighborhood; and, to mention one fact only, it appeared that, of a population of 7,000 persons, there were 3,000 in a state bordering on starvation, and 1,000 utterly destitute. A very small amount of relief from the Government, promptly administered, would save great numbers of the population from perishing.

New light for light houses. A letter of the 10th ult., from Trieste, states that a new system of producing light-houses has been invented by a serjeant major in the Austrian artillery, named Selcknosky. The apparatus consists of a parabolic mirror, 62 inches by 30, with a 13 inch focus, and the light is produced by a new kind of wax candle, invented by M. Selcknosky. It has been tried under the inspection of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, in the port of Trieste, by being erected on the mast of a vessel. The light is said to have illuminated the whole of the port and the surrounding parts of the town equal to the moon at full (!); and at the distance of 600 yards the finest writing can be read. A second trial has been made in bad weather, and the result was proportionably favorable. [*London National Magazine.*]

Captain Marryatt speaking of Syracuse in New York says: "I do detest these old names vamped up. Why do not the Americans take the Indian names? They need not be so scrupulous about it; they have robbed the Indians of every thing else."

Passing a lad bruising weeds in a corn-field, we hailed him with "why don't your father make a better fence around his corn and keep it better worked?" He a'nt got time, he says.—"Where is he to day?" "Gone to Capt.—'s to a shootin' match, and to hear the candidates speak." True, thought we, the poor man has no time to attend to his own business!

It is estimated that the millers of Rochester will lose half a million of dollars by the decline of the price of flour.

Flour at Cincinnati, on the 19th, dull at \$4.75 per barrel. Wheat 75 cents per bushel.

Good feeling. The one thousand dollars, forwarded by the citizens of St. John to the sufferers at Eastport upon the occasion of their recent misfortune, has been returned to St. John.

The number of cases of yellow fever admitted into the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, on the 19th inst., was twenty-seven. The Bee says:—"In private practice the disease is alarmingly on the increase. Every physician has his hands full."

The average price of flour, throughout the country, on Saturday, two weeks, says the Phila. Saturday Courier, was \$5.94.

The Mount Vernon Courier gives an account of a swarm of bees settling on the head of a boy. It appears that the lad was on the opposite side of the river when the bees alighted on him, that he crossed the river in that situation, without being able to see, where the bees were secured in a hive. The little fellow exhibited a presence of mind, during the whole operation, truly remarkable. He was stung only in two or three places.—*Sat Cour.*

A robber was recently shot at Cincinnati, while attempting to effect an entrance at one of the upper windows of the Bellevue House. Three others who were waiting below, bore off their companion very precipitately, but left sufficient traces of blood to prove that he had been severely wounded.

A case is mentioned in an English paper, of a girl who lost her speech from a severe cold, and regained it by the use of sea water.

A drunken demon, named William Agin, residing in Boston, last week deliberately emptied a kettle of boiling water over the shoulders and bosom of his wife in one of his moments of unreasonable anger. He was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

Sugar beets for Cows. The Berks and Schuylkill Journal states that a farmer in that vicinity while feeding his cows during the last winter on the sugar beet, made forty pounds of butter per week, but that after his stock of beets was consumed, the cattle were fed on chopped corn and oats, when the yield of butter was diminished to one-half the former quantity and the quality inferior.

Distressing. A poor woman, left destitute by her husband, was recently found lying on a common in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with twin children by her, of which she had been delivered in that forlorn condition. She refused to disclose her name or family.

Animation Restored. Alonzo Robinson, of Ohio, was lately struck on the head by a flash of lightning, to all appearance dead. His father immediately rubbed him with milk and water, when he became blistered all over, showed signs of life, and under the care of a doctor recovered.

The Result. Frederick Center, who was last week knocked on the head with an iron square, by Amos Meech, has since died. Meech had previously given himself up, and now awaits his trial.

The Cause of it. It is stated that the great fire at St. Johns, N. B., was caused by a candle coming in contact with some oakum, on the head of a cask, from which a boy was drawing brandy. A rumor prevailed, that the fire in Eastport had a similar origin. The Boston Journal, however, gives no credit to either rumor.

The storm of the 30th and 31st ult., extended along the coast to Boston and New-York, and some considerable damage was done to the shipping and buildings.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Aug. 26, 1839.
(From the New England Farmer.)

At market, 410 Beef Cattle, 240 Stores, 25 Cows and Calves, 4320 Sheep, and 640 Swine. About 70 Beef Cattle and 100 Sheep were reported last week. 80 Beef Cattle and 800 Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week, about the same prices having been obtained for a like quality. First quality, \$8 25 a 8 50. 2d quality, 7 50 a 8 00. 3d quality, 6 50 a 7 00.

Stores—Sales were made at lower prices. When prices become more settled we shall quote them.

Sheep—"Dull," and prices reduced. We quote lots at \$1 50, 1 62, 2 00, 2 33, 2 62, 2 75, 3 00, and 3 50.

Swine—Prices have further declined. Lots to peddle were taken at 5 1-2 for sows and 6 1-2 for barrows. At retail 6 a 6 1-2 for sows and 7 a 7 1-2 for barrows.

Married,

In Hallowell, Mr Gilman Smith, of Augusta, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Samuel Smith of Farmington. In West Minot, Mr Lucius Dresser of Turner, to Miss Maria L. Bridgman. In Readfield, Mr Sylvester B. Kitredge, to Mary T. Bean.

DEED,

In North Turner, August 22d, Mr Alden Jones, aged about 25 years. His death was caused by a fall from a barn frame about the middle of July, from which time to the day of his death, he remained inactive and was without the power of motion, the joint of his neck being fractured and dislocated. He was an active and amiable young man and by whose death the hopes of many a friend are blasted. But their loss is his gain. "To live is Christ, to die is gain."

"God called him from the Leopard's den,
From this wide world of beasts and men,
To Zion where his glories are,
Not Zebulon is half so fair." M.

In Augusta, Mrs Phebe Baker, aged 78. In Monmouth, Mrs Nancy D., wife of Capt. Thos. Kimball, aged 50 years. In Vassalboro', Mr Barnabas Hedge, aged 93, formerly of Yarmouth, Mass. In New Orleans, of yellow fever, Mr John Perkins Whitney, a native of Castine, Me.

Bank Note Table.

The following Banks have either failed or their charters have expired.

MAINE. Bath, Castine, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, Kennebunk, Oldtown, Oxford, Passamaquoddy, Saco, Winthrop, Wiscasset.

Hillsborough, N. H. Jefferson Banking co. and Bank of Windsor, Vt. Mass. Berkshire, Chelsea, Farmers at Belcherstown, Farmers at Boston, Franklin at S. Boston, Lafayette, Nahant, Phoenix at Nantucket, Sutton, Fulton, Commonwealth, Kilby, Middlesex, Norfolk, Roxbury, Roxbury at Roxbury. Farmers' and Mechanics, Adams at South Village, Middling Interest at Boston.

RHODE ISLAND. Burillville, Eagle at Newport, Farmers Exchange, Farmers and Mechanics, Franklin at Providence.

CONN. Bridgeport Manufacturing Co., Derby & Branch, Eagle at New Haven. Bridgeport Manfg Co. Fraud. Derby & Edge Banks, Failed. Bridgeport from 2 to 3 discount.

Bills that pass at a discount in Boston.

MAINE. Agricultural, 5 per cent; Bangor Commercial, 5; Calais, 5; Globe, 1-4; Stillwater, 5; St. Croix, 1-4; Washington Co. 1-4; Westbrook, 3. Damariscotta, 1-4.

Counterfeit bills on the following banks in Maine are in circulation. Fives on the Exchange Bank, Kenduskeag, Lincoln, Waldo, York at Saco. Bills on the Oxford Bank Fryeburg altered to Oxford Bank, Mass, are in circulation.

N. H. Wolfsborough, no sale. Counterfeits. Concord Bank, ones altered to 5—ones, twos, fives and tens are also in circulation; fives Exeter Bank; ones altered to tens, threes and tens, twos altered to tens, Grafton Bank; fives New Hampshire Union Bank.

VERMONT. Essex at Guildhall, 50 discount; Manchester, 2 to 3; St. Albans, 2 to 3. Agricultural, Green Mountain Bank, Jefferson Banking Co. Fraud.

Counterfeits. Twos Brattleboro'; fives Burlington; threes and 100's Caledonia; threes Farmers; threes Farmers & Mechanics; twos altered to fives and fives of the Rutland; twos of the St Albans; fives altered from ones Vergennes; threes Windsor Bank.

There are counterfeit Bills on a large portion of the banks in Rhode Island.

MASSACHUSETTS. Counterfeits. ONES on the Amherst, Peoples, Taunton. TWOS on the Amherst, Bedford Commercial, Boston, Charles River, Dorchester and Milton, Gloucester, Leicester, Oriental, State, Taunton, Worcester. THREES on the Fulton, Gloucester, Leicester, Lowell, State Taunton, Worcester. FIVES on the Agricultural at Pittsfield—American, Amherst, Bedford Commercial, Boston, Columbian, Eagle, Globe, Grand, Leicester, Massachusetts, North, Railroad, South, State, Suffolk, Washington, Worcester. TENS of the Bedford Commercial, Eagle, Greenfield, Leicester, Lowell, Massachusetts, Railroad, State, Suffolk. FIFTYS on the South Bank.

Mahogany.

MAHOGANY Boards, Plank, Joists, Stair rails and Veners for sale at the Ware room of 31 Aug. 5, 1839. J. DUNN, Hallowell.

Wanted Immediately,

A smart active BOY, from 15 to 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this office.

SEARS GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds. More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was first offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public, as it seldom fails of giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this Medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831. PHILIP ULMER. Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, &c., and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831. JACOB GOODWIN.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have Agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

The following are among the Agents for selling the above Syrup; Wm C Stimpson & Co., Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston; J S Harrison, Salem; A Carter, Portland; Geo W Holden, Bangor; R S Blasdel, Thomaston; J E Ladd, Eben Fuller and A Hatch, Augusta; A T Perkins, Gardiner; Geo Williston, Brunswick; Dr J A Berry, Saco—for sale by most of the stores in the country.



David Stanley

HAS for sale, by the dozen or single bottle, an excellent Medicine, called Cure for the Whooping Cough,

This medicine when taken, will give immediate relief, and will cure in general, within five or six days. ALSO

Holmes' Dulcified Vegetable Compound & Deobstruent Pills.

To AGENTS. Those Agents at a distance who collect pay for the Farmer either in money or produce and can more safely and conveniently forward the same to Messrs J. & J. TRUE, Bangor, or to our Agents at Hallowell, than to us, are requested to do so. They may in all cases turn produce into money when they can do it without loss.

Agricultural Agency.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the editorship of the "American Farmer," which he originally established, and the first periodical in America dedicated to the cause of Agriculture—That resource, tho' "better than nothing," being altogether inadequate, as an additional means of livelihood, he has formed with his son, Theodorick Bland Skinner, a partnership to conduct an AGRICULTURAL AGENCY for the sale of real estate, and for the sale and purchase of domestic animals, horses, cattle sheep and hogs, especially of improved breed, Agricultural machinery and implements, seed grain, garden and field seed, and for sale of patent rights, *Morus Multicaulis Trees*, &c. He will only add, that they will strictly guard the interests of their employers;—and that thro' them no humbugery shall be practiced, knowingly. Address, postage paid, to J. S. SKINNER. Baltimore, Md., August 14, 1839.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

ONE litter of ten pigs from a full blood Berkshire Sow, sired by a Boar of a Berkshire and Bedford cross. This Sow and Boar were selected by me in Liverpool, England, in June 1838, and brought to this country under my personal care. Also one litter of eleven pigs, sired by the same Boar, from a Sow selected with great care in reference to improving the breed of Swine. The first litter will be four weeks old the 20th of September next—and the last, two days later.

JOHN LOMBARD. Wales, Me. August 27, 1839. 2w33

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF SILK GOODS, SHAWLS, MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,

CHALLIES, & c., & c.

WILLIAM GORDON

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Hallowell and its vicinity that he has just received from New York and Boston and is now opening at No. 3 Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell, a valuable Stock of DRY GOODS which will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS, consisting of

EXTRA RICH FIG'D STRIPED AND PLAIN SILKS—a good selection of Colors and choice Styles—some entirely new patterns at prices from 70 cts. to \$1,12 1-2 cts. a yard.

Plain Polt de Soies and Gro de Nap SILKS, desirable colors, from 50 cts. to 87 1-2 cts. a yard. Black and Blue Black Figured Rep SILKS.

Black and Colored Gro de Afrique Silks.

Rich Silks with a Satin Stripe.

Blue Black Gro de Noble and Gro de Orleans Silk, 4-4 wide; Black and Blue Black Gro de Suisse Silks from 50 cts. to \$1,00 a yard; Black Satin Levantine; Black Sinchaw,—Together with a Complete Assortment of Low priced Gro de Nap SILKS, all colors—making a very extensive assortment of SILK GOODS well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

ALSO a Splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

Among which will be found FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, with Black, Blue Black and Col'd Grounds, ENGLISH CASHMERE SHAWLS, with Fawn, Drab, Green, White, Black and Blue Black Centres, with beautiful borders, at prices from \$5,00 to \$12,00 each. EDINBORO' SHAWLS, a great variety of styles, at prices from \$2,25 to \$5,00. CHENEILLE SHAWLS, some new and beautiful patterns with Rich Colors prices from \$3,50 to \$15,00. MOSCOW AND BROCHA SHAWLS, Rich colors with Figured and Plain Middles. MERINO AND HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS, variety of Styles and good colors, making a better assortment of Rich SILKS AND SHAWLS ever offered at retail in the State.

MOUSSELINE DE LAINES from 25 cents to \$1,00 a yard—Also a large assortment of Mousseline de Laine Dress Patterns of ten yards each from \$3,00 to \$5,00 a Dress pattern.

RICH SATIN STRIPED CHALLIES with white and a variety of colored Grounds.

Black and Blue Black Alepines; new Styles French Prints, 4-4 wide at 2 shillings a yard; Blue and White Striped Ginghams at 12 1-2 cents a yard; Slate colored Silk Pongees at 30 cents a yard; Ladies' Cotton Hose for 25 cents a pair; Ladies' Kid Gloves 25 cents a pair; Ladies' Cotton Gloves 12 1-2 cents per pair; Unbleached cotton 9 8 wide for 12 1-2 cents a yard; Bleached Shirting at 14 cents; Bleached Shirting at 12 cts.; Persian Spool Thread Warranted first quality and two hundred yards to the Spool at only 6 1-4 cts. a spool; Plaid Striped and Plain white Cambric, Black Chantilla Lace Veils; Together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving goods by almost every Boat which are purchased for cash at very low prices, which enables him to offer new and desirable goods at a small advance from the actual cost of importation.

Purchasers in pursuit of new and Fashionable Goods, at much less than the usual prices, are invited to call and examine the above Stock at No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell. Hallowell, June 23, 1839. 6t3m26

POETRY.

LINES.

The dew is on the morning flower,
The thrush has charmed the leafy bower,
The lark has pealed his choral load,
There hangs in silvery wreaths the cloud,
The bees with saffron loads return,
To store with sweets their waxen urn,
And morn her upward car has driven
Along the crimson fields of heaven.
To view thy works and not to know,
Father! whose goodness made them so;
To hear the sylvan minstrelsy,
And not to breathe a thought to Thee?
To see Thy fingers deck the sky,
With every tint that charms the eye,
And not Thy Greatness there to read,
Argues a soul that's blind indeed.

TURNER'S FALLS BY MOONLIGHT.

BY ISAAC C. PRAY, JUN.

How still the scene! save where the waters pour,
Broad, massy sheets of silver far below,
Amid the gulf where circling eddies flow,
And revel with a wild eternal roar!
Swift dash the impetuous torrents o'er the rocks;
Continuous clouds of foam like war-steeds rise,
And leaping up beneath the stately skies,
Then plunge and toss on high their necks' white locks.
Along the marge where turn the waters o'er,
And at the base where raving billows rush
Headlong, with mad, interminable gush,
The mist ascends, and strives for heaven to soar.
Faint star-light gleams flash on the glorious scene,
And deck a grand pavillion for night's advancing queen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEARLS.

A century ago, Pearls and Pearl Fisheries were a matter of no small importance to the commerce of the world. They were found in various parts of the world, but more abundantly in the East Indies than elsewhere. This branch of trade is yet prosecuted, though less extensively than formerly. The Pearl is found in a testaceous fish resembling an oyster, and is of three or four times its size. They are found throughout the whole substance of the oyster—in the head, the oval that covers it, the circular muscles that terminate it in the stomach, and, in general, in all the fleshy and muscular parts. Apparently, they are formed of a disease of the fish out of juice extravasated out of broken vessels, and lodged among the membranes. The value of pearls consists in the lustre and clearness of the color, which the jewellers call the *water*. They are all liable to spoil by wearing 80 or 100 years, and sometimes the white will turn yellow, and spoil in 40 or 50 years. They are found perfectly polished in the abysses of the sea. Those of the largest size, are called paragon, and Cleopatra's was of this class and was worth £30,000 sterling. The Indians had pearls, and set a high value upon them, before the discovery of America, and the Spaniards found them in abundance; but their water was generally smoky, by reason of the fire used in opening the shells. The Indians are extremely expert at diving for these oysters, and will sometimes descend 30 or 40 feet, and remain under water for a length of time that appears incredible to those who are unacquainted with their activity in that element. The pearl oysters are usually found attached to rocks, and it requires some exertion of strength to remove them; sometimes the diver has a rope fastened about his body, the other end of which is held by a person in the boat, who assists the diver in raising himself to the surface of the water. The light in the water is so great that the diver can see nearly as well as on the land; and when he perceives a shark inviting his acquaintance, his best defence is to ryle the water until he can make good his retreat. And it is surprising to witness the courage of these poor savages in plunging into the sea, where sharks are so extremely plenty, and often seen. Yet such is their dexterity and address

in the water, that they rarely get caught by that monster; and some profess to believe that the shark will flee from the Indian and dreads an encounter.—Silk Grower.

Fortunes of an Emigrant. We some time since gave a paragraph under this head when alluding to the departure for England, of Mr. John Moss. A case equally forcible is mentioned with regard to Mr. Francis Hall, one of the publishers of the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is stated that he came to America when a boy of 15 years of age, a steerage passenger, and obtained employment as carrier boy of the Advertiser. From that station he was promoted to the office of "packer,"—Next he became clerk, and then part proprietor of the establishment. Now he is one of the principle owners of that lucrative establishment and has amassed an independent fortune. The exile who came to America a poor boy in the steerage of a packet ship, returns to his native land in the luxurious cabin of a steamship, with honors and wealth acquired by his own industry.

Novel Law Proceedings. Enos Dean, 2d was brought before a Justices' Court, at Taunton, on Monday, charged with violating the License Law. His counsel was pugnacious, and fought the presiding Justice so hard that he finally consented to leave the decision to the company!

But this was not the best of the joke. The spectators took the matter up seriously, and found the defendant *GUILTY*. He was accordingly fined ten dollars and costs, and certainly he cannot complain of the decision of a jury of his own selection.—*Transcript*.

Signs of rain. The air, when dry, I believe, refracts more red or heat making rays; and as dry air is not perfectly transparent, they are again reflected in the horizon. I have generally observed a coppery or yellow sunset to foretell rain: but as an indication of wet weather approaching, nothing is more certain than a halo round the moon, which is produced by the precipitated water; and the larger the circle, the nearer the clouds, and consequently the more ready to fall.—*Sir H. Davy*.

Spontaneous Combustion.—If paper, linen, tow, wool, cotton, mats, straw, wood shavings, moss, or soot be imbued slightly with linseed or hempseed oil, and placed in contact with the sun and air, especially when wrapped or piled in a heap, they very soon become spontaneously hot, emit smoke, and finally burst into flames. If linseed oil and ground manganese be triturated together, the soft lump so formed will speedily become firm, ere long, take fire.

Black teeth in Swine.—*Symptoms.*—Loss of appetite, weakness of the hind legs and hips, dizziness. Upon examination the bones of the teeth are found black. *Cause.*—Close confinement from the ground. *Cure.*—Extract all the black teeth, physic with sulphur, wash the patient in buttermilk, rubbing smartly with a currycomb, cob or stiff brush, and allow the animal a plenty of fresh earth or rotten wood.—*Maine Cultivator*.

MERRILL & WINGATE,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,

At No. 2. Kennebec Row, Hallowell, Maine;
Have just received some new and beautiful patterns of Oil cloth Carpeting, from the Boston manufactory. Carpets of any length and width without seam furnished at factory prices. Also English and American woolen carpets, and rugs to match, together with stair and cotton carpets.
Also at wholesale W. I. Goods and Groceries, together with many fancy goods. Also at retail and wholesale, Boots, Shoes and Brogans. A large assortment of furniture of all descriptions. Ready made clothing—German Silver and Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Great bargains can be had by those who will call and purchase. 6w30
Hallowell, August 4 1839.

JOB WORK promptly executed on reasonable terms at the Farmer Office.

Mrs. E. Kidder's

CORDIAL; For the Cure of Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea, a sovereign remedy, and stands unequalled throughout the known world, for the cure of the Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea of every form, and of however long standing. At this season of the year no family should be without it. Provided with this medicine they will have little or nothing to fear from the most violent attacks of Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, or Diarrhoea. It gives immediate relief, & quickly restores to perfect health. It is invaluable to business people and to persons who are travelling, as it generally effects a cure in the course of a very few hours. It is of intrinsic value to families who have young children, as it will cure the worst form of Diarrhoea and preserve the bowels in perfect order. Price one Dollar. 6t33

For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

Liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

The above Cordial may also be obtained at this office.

Pitts' Horse Power.

THE Subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Public, that he continues to Manufacture Pitts' Patent Horse Power at his shop at Mechanics' grove, North Monmouth, where he is now fitting up fifty, part of which are finished and ready for delivery, and the remainder will be finished as soon as they are wanted for the business of thrashing, the ensuing season.

This machine has been well tested by the public, and has given good satisfaction. It combines Mechanical skills in its arrangements and movements, and is efficient in its operation. He does not hesitate to say that it is seconds to none in the State. There have been made recent improvements in the Machine, which he thinks is of importance to its durability and well working.

He employs none but first rate workmen, and gives personal attention to the work, and can with confidence recommend them as a finished article. They will be made of the best materials. Specimens will be kept at Winthrop Village, and at his shop, where all who feel interested, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. He will also supply Separators and Cleansers, if requested, or Thrashers and Horse Powers on which there is no Patent, if reasonable Notice be given.

Application may be made to Capt. Samuel Benjamin, at Winthrop Village, for further information—he is authorized to sell said Machines. All letters or orders directed to Joseph Fairbanks, Winthrop Me., will be promptly attended to, and all favors gratefully acknowledged.

June 28th 1839.

JOSEPH FAIRBANKS.

Silks—Silks—Silks.

A great variety of rich Fig'd, Striped and plain Silks for sale at positive Bargains—wholesale and retail—at GORDON'S No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell. 6w29

Purchasers of Rich and Fashionable Goods can find a very extensive assortment of Rich Silks, Shawls, Challeys, Mousseline de Lains, French and English Prints, &c. &c. The above goods are perfect, and of the latest importations—are bought by the Case at very low prices, which enables the subscriber to offer new and desirable goods at much less than the usual prices. 6w29

WILLIAM GORDON.

No. 3, Gage's Row, Front St. Hallowell.

For Sale.

A Farm in Gardiner about 1 1-2 miles from the Village, containing over 100 acres. Land of superior quality. A liberal credit will be given. Apply to F. ALLEN. 3w33

Gardiner, Aug. 26th, 1839.

50 Hogsheads Gaudaloupe and Cuba Molasses, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON, Hallowell.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP BY NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.